WAR OF THE REBELLION.

B. Renshaw, whose loyalty was seriously doubted. He had lain quietly in the harbor ever since his arrival there, and had maintained the most cordial relations with the people on shore who tions with the people on shore, who sissippi River by way of Donaldsonville visited his ships at will. There were to Plaquemine, where it turned to the ugly rumors that he was in direct com-munication with the Confederate au-first road is called the Teche Road and

The Capture of Galveston.

Gen. J. B. Magruder, the ostenta-Gen. J. B. Magruder, the ostentatious, spectacular "Prince John" of the old Regular Army, had gone into the Confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with quite a flourish and had been very much in the confederate army with the conf flourish, and had been very much in evidence at the beginning of McClellan's Peninsular campaign, where with some few thousand men at Yorktown ville, which were intended as a base he had held McClellan's whole army at bay for several weeks and then made a masterly retreat. Somehow he had not commended himself to Jefferson Davis by his performances, and had been relieved from duty with the Army of Northern Virginia and sent to command in Texas. He decided fo do something to signalize his advent, and performed the only feat of importance that he achieved during his years of command there. He ordered down the two Texas brigades of Scurry and Sibley, Cook's regiment of heavy artillery and Wilson's light battery, in all about 2,000 men. To these he added two steamboats, the Bayou City and the Neptune, which were protected by tiers of cottonbaies. The Bayou City carried a 60-mander since the made and 200 soldiers, and the Neptune had two small guns and 160 musketeers. All these preparations were made he had held McClellan's whole army for their approach upon New Orleans two small guns and 160 musketeers. Col. Ellet by which the Queen of the All these preparations were made without Commander Renshaw being sunk and captured near Alexandria, aware of it, unless it was in a traitor- and it was necessary for him to at once ous sense, which has been strongly asserted. Magruder had abundant opportunity to gain full knowledge of the

plans, for the small Union land force front of them nor ascertain what was going on outside of their barricades.

teries. Gen. Banks acceded, and withdrew Emory from the west bank of the On the morning of Jan. 1, 1863, Magrider marched his forces down to within two squares of the Union troops made every arrangement for the batthe end of the pier. Cook met more trouble than he had anticipated, bethe pier, carrying scaling ladders. The severe fire which they received from the Massachusetts men added to the shots from the gunboats, which had been alarmed, proved too much for the assailants, and they had to recoil. The gunboats were waking up, one after lighter pieces that the rebels had put of steamers, dashed down the harbor and encountered the Harriet Lane. and his crew men who were vigilant, alert and brave. Undismayed by the storm of shots from the riflemen, Wainwright dashed at the Neptune and gave her such a blow that she

Owasco had been coaling down the the current. harbor, and got under way as soon as possible. She tried to go to the assistance of the Lane, but grounded repeatedly, owing to the darkness and the ships to get into line, which they the narrowness of the channel. It was did with great promptness and steamed now 7 o'clock and broad daylight. The ahead, with the Hartford in the lead. rebels raised a white flag on the Har-riet Lane, and sent one with a boat to 11:20, threw up two rockets as signals, the Clifton demanding the surrender of and immediately opened fire. For mustered out Dec. 13, 1865. The Colour fleet. Lieutenant-Commander nearly two hours the cannonading was onel was Abel D. Streight, who was Law, in command of the Clifton, re-incessant and terrific from 150 guns fused this, but accompanied the flag of afloat and ashore fired as rapidly as truce to Renshaw on the Westfield. The their trained crews could work them. flag of truce was a scheme of the rebels Five of the ships made the passage to gain time, and in the three hours successfully, though each received taken up by it the attack upon the some damage. The Essex remained be-Massachusetts men was continued and low with the mortarboats and engaged they were forced to surrender. Ren- the lower batteries. The Monongahela shaw refused to surrender, and or- received some damage, but started dered his vessels to get out of harm's again, when the crank pin of the forway as soon as possible, while he ward engine became so heated that the would blow up the Westfield, since he engine would not work, and she driftcould not get her off. He gave orders ed down below the batteries. The to do this, but the explosion was pre- Mississippi grounded hard and fast at mature and killed not only Renshaw 12:30 on the west bank at the point himself but Lieut. Zimmerman, Engi- of the bend and lay there for 35 minheer Greene and 13 of the crew. Lieu- utes under fire, to which she replied tenant-Commander Law, believing that with her starboard guns while the ennone of his vessels could cope with the gineer backed her engine with all the Harriet Lane, ran off with the sad re- steam that he could use. It was all of mains of our fleet to New Orleans, to no use, and the Captain decided to tell the story of the disaster, to the in- abandon her. Her engine was de-

interfered with the steering of the ves-

According to his returns of Dec. 31, 1862, Gen. Banks had in his 56 regiteries. As the Mississippi's upper ments 36,508 officers and men, of works burned away it lightened her so whom 31,253 were present for duty. that she floated, and at 3 a. m. came With this force he had to occupy positions stretching all along the Gulf from the flames reached the magazine and Mobile to the Rio Grand, to help she was blown to pieces. maintain the blockade, and he also had to garrison points in the Louisiana country for the protection of thoroughly blockaded the Red River New Orleans After deducting these country for the protection of thoroughly blockaded the Red River New Orleans After deducting these country for the protection of thoroughly blockaded the Red River New Orleans After deducting these country for the protection of thoroughly blockaded the Red River New Orleans After deducting these country for the protection of thoroughly blockaded the Red River New Orleans After deducting these country for the protection of the maintain the blockade, and he also garrisons he found that he could plished all that was expected of him, by Col. Edward F. Winslow, who was not take the field with more than 15,- and he returned to Baton Rouge, 000 men, and his information was to the effect that the garrison of Port Hudson numbered 18,000, to say noth-march down the river to Donaldson-longed to Washburn's Division, Cavalberton, if not employed from the Weitzel at Brashear City. Banks him-North, could reinforce Port Hudson He was even told that the Port Hudson garrison numbered 30,000, though he did not believe this. Being thus strong enough to make an attack hopeless from Baton Rouge or the eastern side of the river, Banks's mind turned to going up the western side and meeting Gen. Grant's forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Vicks-He would gain two objects by Gen. Dick Taylor was operating

beyond the swamps. One of these went west from New Orleans to Brashear City, where it crossed an arm of the Gulf to Berwick, Pattersonville and

the other the Plaquemine or Atchafalaya Road. The rebels had built a strong work some distance below Alex-

send some of his vessels above Port Hudson to patrol the river. He there-fore requested Gen. Banks to make a Union situation and make complete demonstration against Port Hudson

river to New Orleans for the movement command on the Teche as a protection and formed for the attack. He posted to New Orleans, and early in March his guns in the most advantageous positions, unhitched their horses and sent them to a place of safety, and made every arrangement. He posted was at Baton Rouge with about 17,000 men. Farragut was not ready yet to cooperate, owing to the necessity of made every arrangement. tle. The moon went down at 4 a. m., obscuring everything on shore, but leaving the vessels and garrison standleaving the vessels and garrison stand-with Grover's Division in the lead and With Grover's Division in the lead and Augur's Division in the lead and Division in th magruder fired the signal gun with his own hands, and Col. Cook led forward port Hudson works on the afternoon sions, Banks arrived within range of the a storming party of 500 men directly against the 250 Massachusetts men at the end of the rice. Cook led forward Port Hudson works on the afternoon of March 14, intending to make a demonstration against the cook led forward Port Hudson works on the afternoon of March 14, intending to make a demonstration against the cook led forward Port Hudson works on the afternoon of March 14, intending to make a deing of the 15th; but while building cause the Yankees had at last waked bridges and getting ready to bring his up to their danger and removed the artillery forward Banks received a note them, using these to add to their barricades. Cook's men had to wade through the water on either side of the pier carrying scalled ladder. from Farragut saying that he intended did little more than skirmish with the

while he ran his vessels by the bat-

Farragut's Fleet.

enemy's pickets while Farragut ran by

Farragut brought with him from New Orleans for the purpose of passanother, and they soon silenced the ing Port Hudson the following vessels: lighter pieces that the rebels had put in position. Commander Renshaw, on guns; Richmond, Commander James the Westfield, lay out some distance Alden, 25 guns; Monongahela, Capt. J. and started up to join in the fight, but soon ran aground, and the Clifton went to her assistance to pull her off. In the Essex, Commander C. H. B. Caldwell, meantime the two Confederate steamers, which were handled with courage and dash by Commodore Leon Smith, an old Captain on the California line Kineo. Lieut.-Commander W. H. Macomb, eight guns; an old Captain on the California line Kineo. Lieut.-Commander John Wat-Kineo. Lieut.-Commander John Waters, six guns; Sachem, Lieut.-Commander Amos Johnston, five guns; five They found there in Capt. Wainwright mortar schooners, five guns; total, 121

The first four were sloops of war, the Essex a river ironclad, the other four were gunboats. The order of battle prescribed that each of the large vessoon sank in eight feet of water. He sels—except the Mississippi, which was then struck at the Bayou City, which a side-wheeler—should take a gunboat a short history of the 86th Ind. I was scriber of your valuable paper, The Nabarely escaped a similar fate and lost firmly lashed on the port side, away a member of Co. H.—W. S. Millinger, the larboard wheelhouse. Though the from the batteries, and that they Wolcottville, Ind. Neptune sank, her upper deck was out should proceed up the river in the orof water and her undismayed infantry der named above, the Hartford in the dianapolis Sept. 4, 1862, and mustered kept up a sharp musketry fire, which lead. The mortar-boats were anchored near the east bank, about a mile O. S. Hamilton, who was dismissed and N. Y., and changed to Heavy Artillery sel, and the Bayou City turning, below the batteries. The Captains succeeded by Col. George F. Dick, who the next month. The original memrammed the Lane's screw, grappled were reminded that the object of the was in command of the regiment when bers were mustered out and the rewith the boat and overpowered her movement was to pass the batteries it was mustered out, and brevetted a maining members consolidated into a lowa, writes from Manchester, Iowa, crew with swarms of boarders, but not with the least possible damage to their Brigadier-General. The 86th Ind. be- battalion of four companies, June 25, that in a recent issue of The National until Wainwright had been killed and vessels, so as to secure as efficient a Lieutenant-Commander Lea mortally force as possible for patrolling the Major in the attack, and one of the first to recognize his dying son. The ing they would not swing around with Tribune.

Passing the Batteries. The signal was made at 9 o'clock for the sick and wounded landed on the shore, fires kindled in several parts of crew went in open boats past the batdown the river in full blaze. At 5:30

Orleans. After deducting these route. Banks felt that he had accomville and thence cross over to join self went on to New Orleans.

(To be continued.) The 2d N. H.

Editor National Tribune:

give a short history of the 2d N. H. in The National Tribune at your earliest and oblige—H. C. Davis, West Shokan, opportunity.-Fred K. Hayes, 14 Willowdale Ave., Cleveland, O. The 2d N. H. was organized at Portsmouth, N. H., from May 31, 1861, and in 1863 the members of the 17th N. H. Its first Colonel was George W. Pratt, on the western side of the Mississippi with a force of actually 4,000 or 5,000 effectives, but which report made two of three times as great. His presence was a continual menace to New Orleans, and the first thing necessary, it seemed to Gen. Banks, was to get rid of him. Then he might move up and by cutting off the supplies of Port Hudson from the Red River country be able to reduce it and if he could come into connection with Gen. Grant their united forces would make an assault in 1863 the members of the 17th N. H. were consolidated with it. It was a fighting regiment, and belonged to Humphreys's Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, and out of the original enrollment of 1,013 108 were killed. The total of the killed and when the regiment was mustered out. The 80th N. Y. was a fighting regiment, and belonged to Doubleday's Division of the First Corps, Army of the Corps. Its Colonels were Gilman Marston, who was promoted to Brigadier-into connection with Gen. Grant their united forces would make an assault

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Fighting Regiment.

THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

R. B. HAYES'S BRIGADE — DUVAL'S DIVISION — EIGHTH CORPS.

(1) Col. GEORGE CROOK, II. B., B. A.; Byt. Major-Gen. U. S. A. (3) Col. EBENEZER B. ANDREWS. (2) Col. MELVIN CLARK (Killed). (4) Col. WILLIAM G. JONES, EE. P., B. C. (Killed). (5) COL. HIRAM F. DUVAL BYT. BRIG.-GEN. U. S. V.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	2		2				19
Company A	•	13	13		12	12	151
B	Region state	12	12		17	17	142
Ç		11	11		8	8	173
D		22	22		15	15	131
£		15	15		14	14	134
F		13	13		22	22	158
G	1	7	8		20	20	162
Н		14	14		20	20	173
I		6	6		20	20	146
K	1	23	24		15	15	151
Totals	4	136	140		163	163	1,540

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES. K &	M.W
Lewisburg, Va., May 23, 1862	The second secon	Winchester, Va., July 23-24, 1864	
South Mountain, Md		Strasburg, Va	
Antietam, Md		Summit Point, Va	
Murfreesboro, Tenn		Berryville, Va	
Chickamauga, Ga		Opequon, Va	
Mission Ridge, Tenn		Fisher's Hill, Va	
Cloyd's Mountain, Va		Cedar Creek, Va	8
Lexington, W. Va		Cabletown, Va., Nov. 19, 1864	
Lynchburg, Va		Guerillas	
Cabletown, Va., July 19, 1864			

Present, also, at Manassas, Va.; Frederick, Md.; Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Brown's Ferry, Tenn.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Halltown, Va.; Beverly, W. Va.

Notes-Organized in August, 1861, at Marietta, and ordered on duty in West Virginia. Arriving there, it was stationed at Summerville, where it made its winter quarters and remained until May 12, 1862; it then moved to Lewisburg, Va., where it was placed in Crook's (3d) Brigade, Cox's Division. While at Lewisburg the brigade was attacked by a Confederate force under General Heth, which was repulsed and driven from the field, the regiment losing in this affair, 5 killed, 41 wounded, and 4 missing. In August, 1862, Cox's Kanawha Division was ordered to Eastern Virginia, the Thirty-sixth arriving on the field of Manassas during the action, where it was stationed in the reserve. During the ensuing Maryland campaign the division was attached to the Ninth Corps, and fought under Burnside at South Mountain, where the regiment lost 7 killed, and 18 wounded; at Antietam it lost 2 killed, 21 wounded, and 2 missing, Colonel Clark being among the killed. After Antietam, the Kanawha Division returned to West Virginia, the regiment encamping during the next three months at Charlestown. In January, 1863, the Thirty-sixth joined the Army of the Cumberland, and in June, 1863, moved with Crook's Brigade, in the advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga, it was in Turchin's (3d) Brigade, Reynolds's (4th) Division, Fourteenth Corps; loss, 12 killed, - including Colonel Jones - 65 wounded, and 14 missing. At Missionary Ridge,—then in Baird's (3d) Division, it sustained its heaviest loss,— 10 killed, 62 wounded, and 3 missing. Reënlisting, it went to Ohio on a veteran furlough in March, 1864, from whence it was ordered to West Virginia.

Editor National Tribune: Please give The 86th Ind. was organized at Inout June 6, 1865. Its first Colonel was at Yonkers Sept. 2, 1862, as the 135th

The 51st Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give 51st Ind., Bicknell, Ind. The 51st Ind. was organized at Indianapolis from Dec. 11, 1861, and onel was Abel D. Streight, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. William N. Denny was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 51st Ind. belonged to Beatty's Division of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost 56 killed and 208 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 18th Iowa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 18th Iowa. -H. H. Twombley, R. F. D., Osceola,

The 18th Iowa was organized in the mustered out July 20, 1865. The Colonel was John Edwards, who was pro-Armies of the Trans-Mississippi, and Tribune. the ship, and the Captain with his lost 35 killed and 132 died from disease.-Editor National Tribune.

The 4th Iowa Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 4th Iowa Cav.-George D. Smith, Sumas, Wash. in command when the regiment was ry of the Army of the Tennessee, and lost 55 killed and 199 died from disease.-Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please pub-

lish a short history of the 80th N. Y.,

N. Y. The 80th N. Y., called also the 20th N. Y. State Militia, was organized at need the pension in their old age.—B. comrades of Co. B, 3d Del., and Co. I,

The 6th N. Y. H. A. Editor National Tribune: As a sub-

A.-C. C. Babcock, Mt. Ivy, N. Y. The 6th N. Y. H. A. was organized

longed to T. J. Wood's Division of the 1865. This battalion was increased by Tribune "was a short history of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumber- the transfer to it of the members of 12th Ohio, in which you state that wounded. Lea's father was a rebel river above. The vessels were trimmed land, and lost 72 killed and 177 died the 10th and 13th N. Y. H. A. The Corp'l L. P. Kaltenbach received a from disease, etc.—Editor National regiment was finally mustered out Aug. Medal of Honor. I have been wonder-24, 1865. The first Colonel was Wil- ing if there were two Corporals L. P. a short sketch of the 51st Ind. in your Kitching, who was brevetted a Briga- P. (Luther P.) Kaltenbach in my comgrand old paper .- H. F. Pieper, Co. H, dier-General and died from wounds re- pany (F), 12th Iowa, who received a Col. George C. Kibbe, who was dis-charged and Col. Stephen Baker was medal, and modestly answers to the in command of the regiment when it title of Judge." was mustered out. The 6th N. Y. H. A. belonged to Ayres's Division of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and

The 81st Pa.

Tribune.

please be kind enough to give a short sketch of the 81st Pa. in your valuable so many months." paper?—M. S. Kirby, South Amboy,

The 81st Pa. was organized at Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1861, and finally mustered out June 29, 1865. It was a The 18th Iowa was organized in the state-at-large in August, 1862, and Caldwell's Division of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. Its Colonels were James Miller, killed at Fair Oaks: moted to Brigadier-General, and Lieut. Charles F. Johnson; Henry Boyd Mc-Col. Hugh J. Campbell was in com- Keen, killed at Cold Harbor, and Wil-

The 141st N. Y. Editor National Tribune: Please give

short sketch of the 141st N. Y.-E. T. Pexton, Buffalo, Minn. The 141st N. Y. was organized at Elmira in September, 1862, and mustered Conn., would like the address of any pike near Waterloo Bridge. The 4th Iowa Cav. was organized at out June 8, 1865. Its first Colonel was member of the 75th Ohio residing in June 1, 1863, and was succeeded by eran of the 54th N. Y., especially of Col. William K. Logie, who was killed Co. A. at Peach Tree Creek. Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. McNett was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 141st N. Y. belonged to Williams's Division of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost 75 killed in battle and 174 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 79th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 79th Ill. Whoop up the Service Pension bill. ly from comrades of Co. D. It will not benefit me, but it will do lots of good to my old comrades. They Diego, Cal., would like to hear from D'. Sweitzer, Greenville, Ill. The 79th III. was organized at Camp

Ferry Aug. 28, 1862, and mustered out June 12, 1865. The first Colonel was the 26th Ky., 6th Tenn., or 25th Mich. Lyman Grimnip, who resigned and was succeeded by Col. Allen Buckner, who was mustered out with the regiment. The regiment belonged to Newton's Di-

PICKET SHOTS.

Were There Two Corporals Kaltenbach? Comrade Abner Dunham, Co. F, 12th liam H. Morris, of the Regular Army, Kaltenbach in the service who received who was promoted to Brigadier-Gen- Medals of Honor, or is there an error eral and succeeded by Col. J. Howard in the record? There was a Corp'l L. ceived in action. He was succeeded by medal for capture of flag at battle of

Appreciated "Prison Memories." Comrade Harvey Smith writes from lost 136 killed in battle and 281 died Sibley Butte, N. D., to say that he has from disease, etc.—Editor National read with much interest the prison memories of Frank B. Doran, of St. that cut swaths through the well-Paul, Minn. He says it is "healthy reading," and adds: "It cannot be that bravely, but repeated volleying dis-Editor National Tribune: Will you us all of his prison experiences, or anywhere near all of them, which covered Hartsuff's Brigade was safe on the north

write some more of his prison memo- and over the bodies of the slain, while ries, and signs himself as one who the cheers of our artillerymen rolled 'served four and a quarter years in the blue."

The Tenth Corps.

writes: "I never see anything about parallel with our division, which moved the Tenth Corps, which was merged Keen, killed at Cold Harbor, and Wil- with the Eighteenth Corps. Perhaps sight of the town the same evening. mand of the regiment when it was liam Wilson. It lost 208 men killed in they have no correspondent. Will not tense chagrin and anger of Admiral stroyed, small-arms thrown overboard, mustered out. The regiment belonged battle, 77 died from disease and 21 in some comrade who served with the my was reported in large force move to Thayer's Division, Seventh Corps, Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tenth Corps write something of its his- ing up toward our right, endeavoring

David G. Perry, Shawano, Wis.,

some member of Co. D, 118th N. Y. Comrade Edward J. Buell, Totoket,

W. J. Frazier, Coffeyville, Kan., der Lieut. Hopper, joined the regiment. would like the name and address of the They arrived at a time when it must comrade who sold the Buckeye badge at the Denver Encampment. Ida S. Knox, Old Orchard, Me., wishessome one to send her the following poem: "Up with the Blue and down

with the Gray." Wm. H. Fowler, Lock Box 82, Haddonfield, N. J., would like to hear from members of the 2d N. J. Cav., especial-

Joseph J. Sanson, Bay Fork, Ky., would like to hear from members of

1st Del.

The 101st Pa Editor National Tribune: I would

Saltsburg, Pa.

into connection with Gen. Grant their united forces would make an assault more hopeful of success.

West of Port Hudson for 50 miles, and extending clear to the Gulf, the land is alluvial, and filled with counties bayous, lakes, rivers and swamps, crossing and connecting with each other in the most puzzling way. Only those familiar with the country could make their way through this intricates system of swamps and other waters. Two roads had been cut directly from New Orleans to Alexandria, which is enthe Red River and on the highlands

into connection with Gen. Grant their united forces would make an assault more hopeful of success.

The 11th sad 54th Ind.

The 11th and 54th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Will you bublish in Tribune: Will you short family M. Psterson, who was presented a Brigan, who was incompanied at Harding from Nov. 21, 1861, and mustered out one was Joseph H. Wilson, who died and was succeeded by Col. David B. Huron, O.

The 11th and 54th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Will you short from Nov. 21, 1861, and mustered out one was unserted out one was unsured to your paper.—George A. Bettcher, North Levi Musser was the ranking officer when the regiment was mustered out Levi Musser was the ranking officer when the regiment belenged to Casey's Divisions familiar with the country could make their way through this intricate system of swamps and other waters.

Two roads had been cut directly from Nov. 21, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 4, 1861.

The 11th and 54th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Will you shout from Nov. 21, 1861, and mustered out Levi Musser was the ranking officer when the regiment was succeeded by Col. David B. Morris, who was succeeded by Col. David B. Morris, who was mustered out Levi Musser was the ranking officer when the regiment was mustered out Levi Musser was the ranking officer when the regiment was protoned and was succeeded by Col. Paper S. Ball, and the other was the country could be and was succeeded by Col. David B. Humon, O.

Editor National Tribune: Will you the set to

A MONTH OF BATTLES.

was swept as if by a hurricane, and the branches of the locust trees were splintered and shattered at every discharge. A scene of thrilling interest wild excitement immediately en-in the midst of which a section of Consumption sued, in the midst of which a section of Thompson's Pa. Battery galloped into position on the summit of the hill. Instantly the merciless shell sped with deadly precision and angry fire flashes from the black mouths of the wellpoised guns. A momentary lull in the flery tempest was followed again by ringing fire from fresh artillery, and for miles along the Rappahannock the war fiend held high carnival. The powover the solid earth.

The death-shot hissing from afar, The shock, the shout, the groan of war Reverberate along that vale."

While this grand artillery duel raged

was the unwilling witness to a fatal accident. An old man named Sanders, of Co. I of our regiment, standing in place in line, with his head resting upon the muzzle of his musket, was instantly killed by its premature dis-charge, the loops of his leggings having in some manner drawn back the hammer of the gun. He fell dead in the ranks. About the same time our Adjutant, Israel Uncapher, a veteran of the Mexican War, made a miraculous escape. His horse becoming unmanageable, he dismounted. He had scarcely touched the ground when a solid shot passed directly through the horse just below the seat of the saddle. I distinctly remember the heavy thud as the shot struck him, his piercing neigh of pain and sudden fall. During all this time heavy firing was heard above and below the bridge. The smoke of the conflict curled high above the tree-tops, contrasting beautifully are satisfied with the benefit received, with the somber hue of the pines and you can send me my special price, the delicate foliage of the poplars and \$2.50. If not, keep your money. You maples that fringed the shores of the river. The bronzed and battleworn infantry lined the rifle-pits or supported to make this offer if my discovery was smoking batteries as they vomited forth not a complete success. Write today sheeted flames. Sigel was fighting further up the river, and at Freeman's oratories, Jackson, Mich. Ford the heroic Gen. Henry Bohlen, of Schurz's Division, fell at the head of his First Brigade

Night at length crept down with its curtain of darkness. No sound was heard save the ring of axes and hammers in the hands of the Pioneer Corps engaged in the construction of a bridge above the Station. The pale stars looked down coldly upon the scene, and the night bird flapped her wings and uttered a dismal cry as if in mockery of the stifled moans of the dying. With the first gray streaks of the morning the conflict was renewed. Early in the day a Lieutenant of lest altogether 170 killed, 52 died in Thompson's Battery fell mortally wounded near one of the guns. The work on the rifle-pits, carried on during the night, was still continued. A John S. Littell.—Editor National Tribmagnificent artillery duel raged almost une. continuously, but the day ended as its predecessor. The sun went down bloody red behind the Blue Ridge, and the pall of night again curtained the wreck and disorder of the ensanguined field During its dark hours the rain poured down in torrents, and a sullen roar of fame of which lies in the fact that it is rushing waters came up from the rapid composed entirely of priests and broth-

Two Days of Repulses.

repeated efforts to cross the river at various points, but had been everywhere repulsed. The center of interest seemed to be where our brigade (Hart-seemed to army, was still holding Cemetery Hill, e: Benedict (James Mantele), Quarterthe only troops on the southwest bank master; Brother Raphael (James C. of the river. As night came on the Maloy), Officer of the Day; Brother Ig-Rappahannock swelled to flood height, natius (Ignace Meyer), Officer of the and the temporary bridge was swept Guard; Brother Eustachius (John Mcaway. The railroad bridge remained, and the brigade was ordered to put it and the brigade was ordered to put it in shape for the crossing of men and wheels. This was done, and on the vice Commander. morning of the 23d the brigade crossed rapidly at a trail arms at the time appointed. As the last gun-carriage was yet rumbling over the splintered plank the southern pier of the bridge creaked and swayed a moment and then fel into the surging current of the rushing

A Magnificent Spectacle. As the heavy vapors of morning

slowly lifted from the soggy earth a magnificent spectacle was presented. Long battle lines of Confederate infantry with cavalry were observed advancing against Cemetery Hill. Steadily, with martial bearing, they swept the plain, evidently believing that the bridge had been washed away and that Hartsuff's Brigade must be captured. Twenty pieces of artillery on the north bank of the siver finally opened upon wenty pieces of artillery on the north bank of the river finally opened upon the enemy's grand advance, the thunder of the rapid discharges reverberating far up and down the valley. As the morning breezes wafted the cannonsmoke from river and plain the glittering forest of Confederate bayonets was seen etill advancing. Again our guns seen still advancing. Again our guns belched forth fearful storms of deatl Mr. Doran in his one short letter told charges staggered their bleeding colbank the whole gray mass of the enemy Comrade Smith hopes Mr. Doran may fell back through the trampled grass

far over the reeking field.

Thus ended the attempt of the ene my to cross the river at this point. The Confederate column on the opposite T. B. Simmons, Lake Geneva, Wis., side of the river, after the battle, moved up toward Warrenton, bivouacking in During two days thereafter the end apparently, to flank us. Sunday morn ing we marched in the direction of Sulphur Springs, where a body of the ene-David G. Perry, Shawano, Wis., my was attempting to cross the river, writes that he would like to hear from On Monday we were pushed still further on the right, and on Tuesday the division was thrown across the Warrenton

> Recruits Arrive. During all this time, while shifting from point to point, the thunder of artillery was almost constantly vibrating upon our ears. While at Waterloo 50 men, recruits for Co. G, 11th Pa., un-

> have been very evident to them that they could enjoy but a brief respite before being called upon to face powder and bullet. Loaded down with plethoric knapsacks, they presented a striking contrast to the bronzed and lightlyequipped veterans who surrounded them.

(To be continued.) The 18th Pa. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly publish a short history of the 18th Pa. Cav.?-C. T. Webster, Philalelphia, Pa. The 18th Pa. Cav., called also the

163d Pa., was organized at Pittsburg and Harrisburg in October, November and December, 1862, and consolidated in 1865 with the 22d Pa. Cav. to form the 3d Provisional Pa. Cav. The 18th the Cumberland, and lost 85 killed in battle and 212 died from disease, etc.—
Editor National Tribune.

Latticular vision of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost 85 killed in battle and companies assigned to that regiment in the Spring of 1865.—Geo. W. Myers, 1232 died from disease, etc. The Colombia vision of the Fourth Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and lost 60 killed in battle and the Spring of 1865.—Geo. W. Myers, 1232 died from disease, etc. The Colombia vision of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and lost 60 killed in battle and the Spring of 1865.—Geo. W. Myers, 1232 died from disease, etc. nels were Timothy M. Bryan, who was



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The 76th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short sketch of the 76th Pa.—Austin Foster, 522 Thomas St., Youngstown, O., and Alex. Moyer, Harrisburg, Pa. The 76th Pa. was organized at Harrisburg Oct. 18, 1861, and finally mustered out July 18, 1865. It was a fighting regiment, and belonged to Turner's Division of the Tenth Corps. It greatly distinguished itself at Fort Wagner, and

Notre Dame G.A.R. Post Election. South Bend Daily Times, South Bend, Ind., Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1905.)

Notre Dame's unique G.A.R. Post, the ers of the Order of Holy Cross, met Saturday, Dec. 16, and elected the follow-ing officers for the ensuing year: Broth-For two days the enemy had made er Leander (James McClain), Commas (Nicholas Bath), Adjutant; Broth-Neiry), Sergeant-Major; Brother Agatha

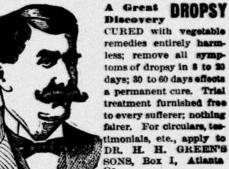
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